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THE DIAND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT MONITORING PROGRAM: CHANGES IN THE SIZE OF THE NATIVE LABOUR FORCE FROM 1982 TO 1983

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PREFACE

The Norman Wells Oilfield Expansion and Pipeline Project is the first major hydrocarbon development in the North. As such, it offers unique opportunities to observe at first hand the effects of a development project on the environment, the economy and the social fabric of the region. There have been a number of extensive public review processes dealing with major development project proposals, e.g., the Berger Inquiry, and the Environmental Assessment Review Panel (EARP) on the Norman Wells Project itself, which have debated extensively the possible effects of such projects. There have, however, been relatively few opportunities to observe the effects at the time the project is in the construction phase, the time of most likely disruption in a region.

Accordingly, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development mounted a monitoring program with the objective of identifying the impacts, negative and positive, of the Norman Wells Project as development proceeded. The four Mackenzie Valley communities closest to the project are Norman Wells itself, Fort Norman, Fort Simpson and Wrigley. Against the background of a database survey carried out in 1982 intended to provide the picture "before" the start of major construction, the DIAND Norman Wells Socio-Economic Impact Monitoring Program has developed a comprehensive battery of data on certain selected economic and social factors through the conduct of annual field surveys.

This program is, we believe, the first impact monitoring program of its kind, covering as it does the community situations "before", "during" and "after" project construction. The program is under the direction of Professor R.M. Bone of the University of Saskatchewan. Results are being presented in a series of technical reports pertaining to each year for which the survey has been carried out. The present report is designed to provide a comprehensive picture of the program findings from 1982 through 1984. A full list of published reports is presented in the Bibliography.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Resource development in the Northwest Territories has been occurring for many years. During the early years of the 20th century, renewable resources were the major focus of the northern economy. In the Mackenzie Valley area, the economy revolved primarily around the fur industry, although fishing and hunting were also important (Devine, 1982). Up until World War II native northerners, for the most part, followed a nomadic way of life, visiting communities or trading posts only a few times a year.

Non-renewable resource development in the Mackenzie Valley became commercially feasible in the early 1930s. In 1920 a discovery well drilled at Norman Wells proved significant quantities of oil existed. A commercial market was created for this oil in the 1930s resulting in the establishment of Norman Wells as a permanent community.

Development was further intensified during World War II with the construction of airfields and the Canol pipeline project and the expansion of the oil production capacity at Norman Wells. These developments were followed in the 1950s by increasing interaction between natives and the Canadian economy and culture. This interaction saw native involvement in the renewable resource sector decline somewhat (Rea, 1976; Berger, 1977). Many natives perceived that their livelihood depended, at least to some extent, on their employment with the wage economy (Rea, 1976; Berger, 1977). Government policy has tended to agree, believing that integration with the modern, or wage economy is a

good method for ensuring a viable future (Norman Wells Project Environmental Assessment Panel, 1981; Employment and Immigration, 1979; Science Council of Canada, 1977).

However, the role that wage employment should play in the northern economy is vigorously debated. One group, including Berger, Usher and Dacks, feel that the wage economy should not be the sole motivator of northern development; they believe that the main emphasis should be on strengthening the native economy, based primarily on the renewable resource sector (Usher, 1981; Dacks, 1981; Berger, 1977). Contrasting views are held by others, such as Stabler, and to some extent, Fuller, who question the capacity of the land-based economy to support the native population (Stabler, 1977; Fuller, 1978). This latter group maintains that industrialization focusing on the development of the non-renewable sector should provide the basis of economic development.

At the local hearings for the Norman Wells Oil Development and Pipeline Project Inquiry, concerns were raised about the type and pace of economic development in the Mackenzie Valley. Local residents feared that the magnitude of the project would significantly alter their way of life, enticing people into the wage economy, and then when development was over, these people would find it difficult to return to the traditional economy (Norman Wells Project Environmental Assessment Panel, 1981). These concerns were echoed by Dacks (1981) who maintains that the wage economy undermines the traditional economy. In addition, residents anticipated that the high wages paid to the project employees would create competition for local workers, causing inflation of wages (Norman Wells Project Environmental Assessment Panel, 1981).

Concerns regarding job opportunities were also raised. Local people expressed the need for increased job opportunities associated with the project (Norman Wells Project Environmental Assessment Panel, 1981). Advantages of involvement with the wage economy are perceived to be: monetary rewards; money that can be considered as secure income and as a fund enabling northerners to provide themselves with equipment for their fishing, hunting and trapping activities; long term security in the case of permanent jobs; reduced dependence on social welfare; and a method for ensuring that natives have some involvement in the development of the north (Berger, 1977).

Concerns raised by the interested parties appear contradictory. For example, some people want employment opportunities while other do not want the native lifestyle disrupted (Norman Wells Project Environmental Assessment Panel, 1981). However, the basic objectives found in most reports calls for the maintenance of a modern version of the traditional economy while expanding the wage economy at a pace beneficial to the native population (Berger, 1977, Usher, 1981, 1982, and (Science Council of Canada, 1977).

While the involvement of native people in the wage economy has increased over the last twenty years or so, by 1981, the native participation rate (47.4%) in the wage economy was still well below the rate for non-natives (83.3%).[1] The objectives and desires of both project proponents and the federal and territorial governments were to increase this native involvement in the Norman Wells Project. Some

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[1] Personal communications with Statistics Canada, Regina.

success has occurred in the four communities, particularly at Norman Wells. It is important to keep in mind that this report summarizes data covering two 12 month periods: (1) July 1981 to June 1982 and (2) June 1982 to June 1983. It is equally important to note that (1) oil related construction began at Norman Wells in early 1982 and (2) pipeline related construction commenced in early 1983 with the clearing of the pipeline right-of-way. Because communities of Fort Norman, Wrigley and Fort Simpson are more directly affected by pipeline construction than by oil related construction, the main impact of wage employment for these centers is anticipated to be reflected in the 1984 DIAND survey.

2. LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NORMAN WELLS PROJECT[1]

The Norman Wells Project consists of expansion of oil development at Norman Wells and pipeline construction near Norman Wells, Fort Norman, Wrigley and Fort Simpson. The federal government was concerned about the impact on these communities. Therefore, the federal government (DIAND) undertook socio-economic monitoring of these communities. A team from the University of Saskatchewan Geography Department was hired to conduct field surveys as part of the monitoring study. To date, labour force information has been collected for 1982 and 1983 (Norman Wells Project, 1982 and 1983 Business Surveys).

In order to assess the influence of project activity on the labour force of each community it is necessary to briefly review the economic and social basis of each settlement.

Norman Wells has had a history unlike other communities along the Mackenzie River (Devine, 1982). As previously mentioned, it was first established as a site for non-renewable resource development, and consequently, has had a much higher percentage of non-native labour in comparison to other communities. According to the 1981 census, Norman Wells had a population of 420 people, and 90 people (27%) were of native descent (Statistics Canada, 1981a). By 1982, the local labour force had increased largely because of the commuting workers hired by the larger

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[1] All tables are found in Appendix A.

business firms. The presence of a commuting workforce has also boosted the percent of native labour force involved in Norman Wells. The hamlet's economy is based on Esso Resources production and refining facilities, and its function as both a government service centre and a distribution centre for air and river traffic for the Central Mackenzie Valley.

Fort Norman is located at the junction of the Mackenzie and Great Bear rivers. The site, like many river junctions, has been a strategic central point for native people's hunting, trapping and fishing activities for centuries. A trading post was located at Fort Norman in 1810 (Devine, 1982).

During the 1950's and 1960's, the federal and GNWT government established a school, nursing station and other facilities at Fort Norman. People were strongly encouraged by these services to move into the community. The settlement of approximately 285 people remains predominantly native (91%; Statistics Canada, 1981a). Major economic activities, in order of importance, include public administration and defence; community, business and personal services industries; construction related to oil exploration activities; and hunting, trapping and fishing (Table 14).

The **Wrigley** area has been occupied by the Slavey people for many years. It is a small community of 237 (Statistics Canada, 1981a). It is almost exclusively a status Indian community (93% native). Major activities in Wrigley are, in order of importance, public administration and defence, and those representing a traditional lifestyle: hunting,

trapping and fishing (Table 16).

Fort Simpson was built in 1804 by the Northwest Company, establishing it as the oldest continuously occupied trading post on the Mackenzie River (Devine, 1982). Historically the site has also served as an important centre responsible for freight and passenger transport on the river.

During the late 1960's, Fort Simpson was established as a base for all exploration activities and an area administrative centre for the territorial government. By 1981, its population was 980, and the native population was 62% (Statistics Canada, 1981a).

Although the Dene continue to pursue hunting and trapping, some are involved in the wage economy (Table 18). In addition, a significant portion of the labour force consists of non-native workers (57.7% in 1983), a proportion second only to Norman Wells in this study (Table 19). Major activities in Fort Simpson are public administration and defence, community, business and personal service industries, and transportation.

2.1 Description of Data

The data analyzed in this paper is from responses to questions asked in the 1982 and 1983 business surveys. All business or public service managers were approached and asked to give a list of all workers, and their occupations and to indicate whether or not the employees worked full or part time. From the business name, industrial sector and private/public sector was determined. Ethnicity was derived

from either the managers responses, or the Band and Metis lists. The 1982 and 1983 surveys were able to obtain information from about 90% of businesses and public agencies in the four communities (Report 1-84, 1984). However, approximately 10% were missed, unavailable or refused to answer the questionnaire.

Labour force statistics have been calculated on the basis of ethnicity for each of the following: the total labour force in each community; the proportion of part-time and full-time workers; the involvement in the private sector and the three levels of government, federal, territorial and local; and by industrial divisions.

2.2 Total Active Labour Force

Norman Wells had the largest active labour force in 1982, and experienced the most growth (141%) between 1982 and 1983 (Table 1). Most (84%) of the 1982 labour force consisted of non-natives, or "other peoples" (Figure 1). This proportion of the total labour force declined to 79% in 1983, indicating that Status and Non-Status/Metis peoples were able to increase their involvement. Native (including Status, Non-Status/Metis and Inuit, where applicable) proportion of the jobs rose from 16% in 1982 to just over 20% in 1983.

Fort Norman's 1982 labour force was only 17% of that of Norman Wells. However, 1981 population figures for the two communities were 420 for Norman Wells and 286 for Fort Norman, therefore, the latter community was approximately 70% of the size of Norman Wells prior to the Norman Wells Project (Statistics Canada, 1982). These numbers reflect

the strong economic base at Norman Wells and Fort Norman's relatively smaller involvement with the wage economy. In contrast to Norman Wells, 80% (62 people) of the labour force in 1982 was native, and this proportion declined to 74% (73 people) in 1983 (Table 1). Consequently, in this community, the number of non-native workers increased slightly.

As previously mentioned, Wrigley is almost exclusively a Status or Treaty Indian community. Although the actual labour force declined overall (27%) from 1982 to 1983, the proportion of native employees increased from 92 to 93% (Table 1). It is interesting to note that the 1981 population figures for Wrigley (137) were approximately half of Fort Norman's (286), yet the proportion of labour force involvement in Wrigley was about 65 percent of Fort Norman's for 1982 (Statistics Canada, 1982). During 1983, when the number of employees hired by the government in Wrigley declined, the comparison of size of labour forces between the two communities was more predictable; it compared quite closely to the ratio of population figures.

The size of Fort Simpson's 1982 labour force (504) was comparable to that of Norman Wells (532). However, two facts are immediately apparent: Fort Simpson's labour force did not experience a significant increase from 1982 to 1983 (504 to 532); and, secondly, the number of natives employed in the wage economy in this community was much higher (42% in Fort Simpson, 21% in Norman Wells). These facts reflect firstly the distance separating Fort Simpson from the centre of activity for the Norman Wells Project, and secondly, the ethnic diversity of Fort Simpson.

The participation of natives in the NWT labour force is relatively

low, given their population size. Much of this variation in participation rates in the wage economy is due to (1) the involvement of many native workers in the traditional economy and (2) socio-educational differences between white and native job seekers. To some degree, these differences account for the high proportion of native workers in seasonal and short-term employment.

2.3 Labour Force Composition: Full- and Part-Time Workers

Labour force participation by people in the native or the traditional sector was proportionately greater in the part-time labour force than in the full-time labour force (Tables 2 and 3).[1] The only exception to this was in Fort Norman in 1982, where native employees comprised 79% of the full-time labour force, and only 76.5% of the part-time labour force.

In Norman Wells most of the increase in labour force activity between 1982 and 1983 was based on part-time jobs. This reflects the nature of the Norman Wells Project; many of the employment opportunities associated with the project are based on construction work, necessarily temporary in nature. Although the number of full-time jobs almost doubled from 438 to 839 between 1982 and 1983, the proportion of each ethnic group's involvement remained about the same. It was only in the

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[1]Distinction between full-time and part-time jobs was made by the manager or owner of each business for both 1982 and 1983. Accordingly, the results are not necessarily consistent: managers may have had different perceptions of "full" and "part" time employment opportunities.

part-time employment that the native groups were able to significantly increase their involvement (20.2% in 1982 to 27.1% in 1983, Table 3).

The full-time labour force in Fort Norman increased slightly from 58 people in 1982 to 64 people in 1983 (10%), with most of the increase absorbed by non-native workers (12 to 19 workers or 9%). The part-time labour force remained fairly constant, with a slight increase in native involvement occurring between 1982 and 1983 (4%).

In Wrigley the number of permanent jobs remained about the same between 1982 and 1983, but the native component increased slightly by two persons representing 7% of the workforce (Table 2). The most dramatic shift in Wrigley occurred in the part-time labour force; 17 jobs in this sector (public) were lost in 1983 (Table 3). As Wrigley's labour force is small this represented almost 40% of the 1982 labour force. In addition, since Wrigley has a very high native population, the loss was almost entirely absorbed within the native labour force.

Although the full-time labour force in Fort Simpson increased by some 60 people or 19%, the proportion of each ethnic group in the 1982 and 1983 labour force remained about the same. The native labour force was responsible for about 33% of the full-time total for both years, while the non-native (65%) component was almost double the native group.

The part-time labour force in Fort Simpson declined from 1982 to 1983 by some 32 people or 18% (Table 3). This loss was spread quite evenly among the different ethnic groups, but overall, the proportion of native peoples involved in Fort Simpson's part-time labour force did increase by approximately 5% between 1982 and 1983.

2.4 Labour Force Composition: Government and Private Industry

During the construction period for the Norman Wells Project one would expect a high proportion of the Norman Wells labour force to be involved with the private business industry. This was indeed the case. Approximately 84% of the 532 workers of the 1982 labour force were employed by private industry, and this increased to 92% of the 1,281 workforce employed in 1983 (Table 4). Fifteen percent (81 workers) of the 1982 total labour force consisted of native workers in private industry in 1982; and this percentage increased to 20% (257 workers) in 1983. Native employment in the government sector was substantially lower; 1.1% (6 people) in 1982, and 0.8% (10 people) in 1983 (Table 4).[1]

Of the 16% (86 employees) of Norman Wells total labour force that was employed by the government, the majority (53 people or 62%) were employed with the federal government (Table 8). Very few natives were employed by the three levels of government, a sharp contrast to the other three communities (Tables 9, 10 and 11).

In Fort Norman, in 1982 and 1983, the majority of employment opportunities were provided by government (59 and 57% respectively, Table 5). Native and non-native employment were approximately 80 and 20%, respectively, within both public and private sectors. Within the

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[1] Tables 4 through 7 present government and business sector ethnicity data as a function of the total labour force. To determine the percent of native employment in government or business sector alone, additional calculations are necessary. For the government sector, it is possible to calculate the figure from Table 8 through 11, labour force participation by sectors of government.

government sector, most jobs were provided by the local government (22 jobs in 1982 and 20 in 1983), and the highest proportion of native involvement was also with this government sector (Table 9).

In 1982 the total Wrigley workforce was 60. The following year it had dropped to 44. The government sector, particularly the local government, provided most of the employment in Wrigley (Tables 6 and 10). In 1983 employment with local government dropped from 37 persons to 24, consequently the proportion of Wrigley's economy supported by private businesses increased in significance. As previously mentioned, the ethnic composition of Wrigley ensures its high representation of Status Indians in both government and the private sector. Only the native labour force was employed in the private sector in Wrigley, further confirming its almost-exclusive native population.

Slightly over half of the 504 jobs in Fort Simpson were provided by the public, or government, sector in 1982 (52%). This contrasts with the Norman Wells' data, where that community employed less than 17% in its public sector during the project development years.

In 1982, the native workforce totalled 210 or 39% of the total workforce (Table 7). The proportion of native people involved in the public sectors in Fort Simpson was 117 workers, or 23%, of the total workforce.

The increase in jobs from 504 in 1982 to 532 in 1983 can be attributed to a slight increase in the private sector employment. This resulted in this latter sector employing just over half of all 1983 jobs (52%). The increase was distributed fa .ly equally among the different ethnic groups.

Within Fort Simpson's public sector, the federal government provided the majority of employment opportunities (116 people or 44% in 1982, Table 11). Although this number was not as high as for Norman Wells (62% in 1982), both are indicative of their functions as federal service and administrative centres. In the two smaller communities, the local governments were more important in providing jobs in the government sector.

Contrary to the employment situation in Norman Wells, native employment in Fort Simpson's public sector was much higher in both 1982 and 1983. It ranged between 16 and 13% (41 and 34 persons, respectively) in Fort Simpson to 0 and 1% (0 and 1 persons, respectively) in Norman Wells in the local government; 15 and 23% (40 and 53 persons, respectively) in the territorial government labour force in Fort Simpson to 1 and 2% (1 and 2 persons, respectively) in the Norman Wells territorial government labour force; and the native labour force component of the federal government employees ranged between 14 and 11% (36 and 29%, respectively) in Fort Simpson for 1982 and 1983, and 6 and 7% (5 and 7 persons, respectively) in Norman Wells (Tables 8 and 11). This once again reflects the higher ethnic population in Fort Simpson.

2.5 Labour Force Composition by Industrial Division

An important feature of the dual economy and dual labour market theories is the cyclical employment of the disadvantaged, or traditional sector, in low paying, low skilled jobs. The 1982 and 1983 labour force

statistics of the ethnic composition of each industrial sector have been calculated. To determine the ability of the native labour force to participate in the different industrial sectors, the labour force statistics are presented in Tables 12 through 19. In order to compare the results with the 1981 results, the Standard Industrial Classification for industrial divisions was used (Statistics Canada, 1981b; 1980).[1]

By reviewing Table 12, one can observe the increase in Norman Wells labour force activity from 1981 to 1983. The labour force experienced an increase of 153% between 1981 and 1982, and a subsequent 141% increase between 1982 and 1983. Clearly, these have been "boom" years. While it may not be possible to accurately compare the 1981 and 1982 results, due to differences in classifying workers into the different industrial sectors, one can easily single out the construction industry as the largest growing industrial sector, followed by the primary industry (in Norman Wells this refers to mining activities rather than fishing, trapping or forestry), and the community, business and personal services industrial sector. Between 1982 and 1983 the construction industry was again the sector with most growth, followed by the community, business and personal service industries (Tables 12 and 13).

Little change was observed in Fort Norman's labour force from 1981 to 1983. Slight increases in the community, business and personal

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[1]Unfortunately, the 1981 data for Norman Wells were based on a 20% sample, and were not subdivided into ethnic groups.

service industries (+3.5%) and the construction industrial sector (+1.2) were observed (Table 14).

Since the proportion of native labour force is so high in this community, it is fairly well represented amongst the different industrial divisions (Tables 14 and 15). It can be seen, however, from the results of the business surveys, that the native involvement was greatest public administration and defence sector, construction, community, business and personal service industry, fishing and trapping (Table 15).

Labour force activity in Wrigley increased significantly from 1981 to 1982, then declined in 1983 (Table 16). The 1981 data collected from Statistics Canada did not include any information on the fishing and trapping sector of the economy, so the inclusion of this sector in the 1982 created a 23% increase in the 1982 labour force (Table 17). In addition, the number of people hired by the government (public administration and defence) more than doubled between 1981 and 1982.

The decline in labour force between 1982 and 1983 was attributable to the fewer number of trappers registered with the Wrigley's Trapper's Association, and the reduction in local government staff. When reviewing the statistics for a community the size of Wrigley, it is necessary to bear in mind that although a fluctuation of 10 or so employees would go almost unnoticed in larger communities such as Norman Wells, in Wrigley such a change appears to be quite significant.

The only areas where non-native workers secured employment in Wrigley was in the public administration and defence, and the community, business and personal service industries sectors. As mentioned

previously, all businesses in the private sector were operated by natives.

Labour force participation in Fort Simpson increased slightly between 1981 and 1983 (Table 18). While the data are not directly comparable, it appears that between 1981 and 1982 there was an increase in number of persons employed in the community, business and personal service industries, the transportation, communication and other utilities sector, and the fishing and trapping sector. The proportion of involvement of each ethnic group was about the same for both years, except in two sectors: transportation; and community, business and personal services industries; where the percentages of natives employed as a function of the total labour force declined between 1981 and 1982.

The increase in labour force between 1982 and 1983 was attributable to the increase in the number of trappers and the number employed in the construction industry (Tables 18 and 19). In the trapping and fishing sector, the native labour force obtained many of the job opportunities, but most of the increase in construction jobs went to the non-native group.

In Fort Simpson the majority of native employees were employed in either the community, business and personal service industry or the public administration and defence industrial sector.

In summary, the native labour force was employed in quite different proportions within the different industrial sectors of each community. The only common area was that the proportion of native population in the primary industries (including mining in Norman Wells and fishing and trapping in the other three communities) was significant

in all four communities. In Norman Wells, the only other industrial sector that employed a significant number of native workers was the community, business and personal industries sector. However, this sector was relatively unimportant for the native labour force in Fort Norman. In this community, public administration and defence (government employment) and the construction sectors contained high percentages of native employment. In Wrigley all sectors were dominated by the native labour force and the non-native labour force was involved only summarily in the public administration and defence and the community, business and personal industries sectors. By contrast, these latter two sectors and the industrial sector "trade" were (besides the aforementioned trapping component) the most important sectors in terms of their relatively high rates of native employment in Fort Simpson.

The variation in ethnic composition by industrial sectors within each community is probably a result of the ethnic distribution of the population within each community, and the function of each of the communities.

There is a relatively high involvement of the native force in community, business and personal service industries and public administration and trade. This reflects the characteristics of these two sectors: public administration and trade, and the portion of community, business and personal service industries involving schools and hospitals all involve government work forces, and, except in Norman Wells, the business surveys used in this study have shown that government employment of native workers is quite high.

3. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A number of generalizations may be made on the basis of this analysis of the labour forces in the study communities.

- the proportion of the native labour force employed in the part-time workforce is higher than the proportion in the permanent workforce, in all communities
- the percent of natives employed in the wage economy is generally lower than the percent of native population for each community
- much of the native labour force is involved with the fishing and trapping industry
- the major increase in native wage workers occurred at Norman Wells

There are, however, a number of exceptions to these generalizations. For example, the size of native labour force in Norman Wells increased slightly more rapidly than the white labour force between 1982 and 1983; the proportion of the native labour force in both part-time and full-time employment in Fort Simpson increased; and the proportion of natives employed in government job is relatively high in the three native communities. It appears that many of the native workers are not restricted to the poorer, low skilled jobs. This situation is partly due to the involvement of natives in local government and to the other two levels of government along with the private sector trying to increase native involvement in the wage economy. This effort is encouraging, as it hopefully will lead to a strengthened local economy in native communities.

More specifically, the native labour force of the area appears to

have been able to obtain some benefit from the Norman Wells Project. In Norman Wells, the only community to experience a large increase in jobs, the native group was able to capture about 5 percent more of the available jobs in 1983 than they had held in 1982. The native component consisted of 87 workers or 16% of the workforce in 1982, and 263 workers, or 21% of the workforce in 1983. Such a remarkable increase over one year indicates the level of success of the Norman Wells Project in attracting native workers. The two smaller communities did not appear to be affected by the project. The labour force in Fort Simpson increased by approximately 6% from 524 in 1982 to 532 in 1983, but the increase in jobs were generally equitably distributed amongst the native and non-native labour forces.

This report has summarized data collected in July 1982 and June 1983, during the preconstruction phase. It is expected that the figures will change substantially once pipeline construction activities of winter 1983/84 are taken into account. As the pipeline construction is located geographically closer to the three communities of Fort Norman, Wrigley and Fort Simpson these communities may experience an increased participation in the wage economy.

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5. APPENDIX A

These statistics are derived from the two DIAND field surveys of the four communites located near the pipeline. Both sets of data cover 12 month periods. The first one extends from July 1981 to June 1982 while the second one covers the period from July 1982 to June 1983. In the following tables, 1982 refers to the 12 month period beginning June 30, 1982 while 1983 refers to the 12 month period beginning June 30, 1983. The date, "March 1984", indicated in the source information at the bottom of each table refers to the date at which the DIAND data was aggregated into the totals found in the tables.

Table 1

Total Active Labour Force

	Total 1982	Percent[2] of Total 1982 Labor Force	Total 1983	Percent[2] of Total 1982 Labor Force	Percent Change (1982 to 1983)
Norman Wells					
Status	40	7.5	137	10.7	+3.2
Non-Status, Metis	46	8.6	126	9.8	+1.2
Inuit	1	0.2	4	0.3	+0.1
Other	445	83.6	1,013	79.1	-4.5
Unknown			1	0.1	+0.1
Total	**532**	**100.0**	**1,281**	**100.0**	**Overall +140.8**
Fort Norman					
Status	40	43.5	44	44.4	+0.9
Non-Status, Metis	32	34.8	29	29.3	-5.5
Inuit					
Other	20	21.7	26	26.3	+4.6
Total	**92**	**100.0**	**99**	**100.0**	**Overall +7.6**
Wrigley					
Status	55	91.7	41	93.2	+1.5
Non-Status, Metis					
Inuit					
Other	5	8.3	3	6.8	-1.5
Total	**60**	**100.0**	**44**	**100.0**	**Overall -26.7**
Fort Simpson					
Status	152	30.2	170	32.0	+1.8
Non-Status, Metis	57	11.3	54	10.2	-1.1
Inuit	1	0.2	0		
Other	287	56.9	307	57.7	+0.8
Unknown	7	1.4	1	0.2	-1.2
Total	**504**	**100.0**	**532**	**100.0**	**Overall +5.6**

[1]Ethnicity data were obtained from the business surveys, and the Metis and Band Treaty lists.

[2]Numbers may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Norman Wells Project, 1982 and 1983 Business Surveys (March 1984).

Table 2

Full Time Labour Force

	Total 1982	Percent[2] of Total 1982 Labor Force	Total 1983	Percent[2] of Total 1982 Labor Force	Percent Change (1982 to 1983)	
Norman Wells						
Status	36	8.2	69	8.2		
Non-Status, Metis	32	7.3	72	88.6		+1.3
Inuit			2	0.2		+0.2
Other	370	84.6	696	83.0		-1.5
Total	**438**	**100.0**	**839**	**100.0**	**Overall**	**+47.8**
Fort Norman						
Status	26	44.8	25	39.1		-5.7
Non-Status, Metis	20	34.5	20	31.2		-3.3
Inuit						
Other	12	20.7	19	29.7		+9.0
Total	**58**	**100.0**	**64**	**100.0**	**Overall**	**+10.3**
Wrigley						
Status	13	76.5	15	83.3		+6.8
Non-Status, Metis						
Inuit						
Other	4	23.5	3	16.7		-6.8
Total	**17**	**100.0**	**18**	**100.0**	**Overall**	**+5.9**
Fort Simpson						
Status	73	22.7	99	26.0		+3.3
Non-Status, Metis	33	10.3	33	8.7		-1.6
Inuit	1	0.3				-0.3
Other	210	65.4	248	65.1		-0.3
Unknown	4	1.2	1	0.3		-0.9
Total	**321**	**100.0**	**381**	**100.0**	**Overall**	**+18.7**

[1]Numbers may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Norman Wells Project, 1982 and 1983 Business Surveys (March 1984).

Table 3

Part Time Labour Force

	Total 1982	Percent[2] of Total 1982 Labor Force	Total 1983	Percent[2] of Total 1982 Labor Force	Percent Change (1982 to 1983)
Norman Wells					
Status	4	4.3	68	15.4	+11.1
Non-Status, Metis	14	14.9	54	12.2	-2.7
Inuit	1	1.1	2	0.5	-0.6
Other	75	79.8	317	71.7	-8.1
Unknown			1	0.2	+0.2
Total	**94**	**100.0**	**442**	**100.0**	**Overall +370.2**
Fort Norman					
Status	14	41.2	19	54.3	+13.1
Non-Status, Metis	12	35.3	9	25.7	-9.6
Inuit					
Other	8	23.5	7	20.0	-3.5
Total	**34**	**100.0**	**35**	**100.0**	**Overall +2.9**
Wrigley					
Status	42	97.7	26	100.0	+2.3
Non-Status, Metis					
Inuit					
Other	1	2.3			
Total	**43**	**100.0**	**26**	**100.0**	**Overall -39.5**
Fort Simpson					
Status	79	43.2	71	47.0	+3.8
Non-Status, Metis	24	13.1	21	13.9	+0.8
Inuit					-0.3
Other	77	42.1	59	39.1	
Unknown	3	1.6			-1.6
Total	**183**	**100.0**	**151**	**100.0**	**Overall -17.5**

[1] Numbers may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Norman Wells Project, 1982 and 1983 Business Surveys (March 1984).

Table 4

Norman Wells Active Labour Force Participation
in Government and Private Industry

Ethnicity[1]	1982	% of 1982 Total Labour Force[2]	1983	% of 1983 Total Labour Force[2]	% Change (1982-1983)
Employed by Government					
Status	4	0.8	4	0.3	0.5
Non-Status, Metis	2	0.4	6	0.5	+0.1
Inuit					
Other	80	15.0	90	7.0	-8.0
Total Government	86	16.2	100	7.8	-8.4
Employed by Private Industry					
Status	36	6.8	133	10.4	+3.6
Non-Status, Metis	44	8.3	120	9.4	+1.1
Inuit	1	0.2	4	0.3	+0.1
Other	365	68.6	923	72.1	+3.5
Unknown			1	0.1	+0.1
Total Industry	446	83.8	1,181	92.2	+8.4
Total	532	100.0	1,281	100.0	

[1]Ethnicity data were obtained from the business surveys and the Band Treaty and Metis lists.

[2]Numbers may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Norman Wells Project, 1982 and 1983 Business Surveys (March 1984).

Table 5

Fort Norman Active Labour Force Participation
in Government and Private Industry

Ethnicity[1]	1982	% of 1982 Total Labour Force[2]	1983	% of 1983 Total Labour Force[2]	% Change (1982-1983)
Employed by Government					
Status	25	27.2	28	28.3	+1.1
Non-Status, Metis	18	19.6	15	15.2	-4.4
Inuit					
Other	11	12.0	13	13.1	+1.1
Total Government	54	58.7	56	56.6	-2.1
Employed by Private Industry					
Status	15	16.3	16	16.2	-0.1
Non-Status, Metis	14	15.2	14	14.1	-1.1
Inuit					
Other	9	9.8	13	13.1	+3.3
Total Industry	38	41.3	43	43.4	+2.1
Total	92	100.0	99	100.0	

[1]Ethnicity data were obtained from the business surveys and the Band Treaty and Metis lists.

[2]Numbers may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Norman Wells Project, 1982 and 1983 Business Surveys (March 1984).

Table 6

Wrigley Active Labour Force Participation
in Government and Private Industry

Ethnicity[1]	1982	% of 1982 Total Labour Force[2]	1983	% of 1983 Total Labour Force[2]	% Change (1982-1983)
Employed by Government					
Status	32	53.3	21	47.7	-5.6
Non-Status, Metis					
Inuit					
Other	5	8.3	3	6.8	-1.5
Total Government	37	61.7	24	54.5	-7.2
Employed by Private Industry					
Status	23	38.3	20	45.5	+7.2
Non-Status, Metis					
Inuit					
Other					
Total Industry	23	38.3	20	45.5	+7.2
Total	60	100.0	44	100.0	

[1]Ethnicity data were obtained from the business surveys and the Band Treaty and Metis list

[2]Numbers may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Norman Wells Project, 1982 and 1983 Business Surveys (March 1984).

Table 7

Fort Simpson Active Labour Force Participation
in Government and Private Industry

Ethnicity[1]	1982	% of 1982 Total Labour Force[2]	1983	% of 1983 Total Labour Force[2]	% Change (1982-1983)
Employed by Government					
Status	87	17.3	89	16.7	-0.6
Non-Status, Metis	29	5.8	32	6.0	+0.2
Inuit	1	0.2			-0.2
Other	146	29.0	135	25.4	-3.6
Unknown	1	0.2			-0.2
Total Government	264	52.4	256	48.1	-4.3
Employed by Private Industry					
Status	65	12.9	81	15.2	+2.3
Non-Status, Metis	28	5.6	22	4.1	-1.5
Inuit					
Other	141	28.0	172	32.3	+4.3
Unknown	6	1.2	1	0.2	-1.0
Total Industry	240	47.6	276	51.9	+4.3
Total	504	100.0	532	100.0	

[1]Ethnicity data were obtained from the business surveys and the Band Treaty and Metis lists.

[2]Numbers may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Norman Wells Project, 1982 and 1983 Business Surveys (March 1984).

Table 8

Norman Wells Active Labour Force Participation
in Sectors of Government

Ethnicity[1]	1982	% of 1982 Total Labour Force[2]	1983	% of 1983 Total Labour Force[2]	% Change (1982-1983)
Local Government					
Status	0	0.0	1	1.0	+1.0
Non-Status, Metis					
Inuit					
Other	15	17.4	17	17.0	-0.4
Total	15	17.4	18	18.0	+0.6
Territorial Government					
Status	1	1.2	0	0.0	-1.2
Non-Status, Metis			2	2.0	+2.0
Inuit					
Other	17	19.8	28	28.0	+8.2
Total	18	20.9	30	30.0	+9.1
Federal Government					
Status	3	3.5	3	3.0	-0.5
Non-Status	2	2.3	4	4.0	+1.7
Inuit					
Other	48	55.8	45	45.0	-10.8
Total	53	61.6	52	52.0	-9.6
Total Government	86	100.0	100	100.0	

[1]Ethnicity data were obtained from the business surveys and the Band Treaty and Metis lists.

[2]Numbers may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Norman Wells Project, 1982 and 1983 Business Surveys (March 1984).

Table 9

Fort Norman Active Labour Force Participation
in Sectors of Government

Ethnicity[1]	1982	% of 1982 Total Labour Force[2]	1983	% of 1983 Total Labour Force[2]	% Change (1982-1983)
Local Government					
Status	15	27.8	17	30.4	+2.6
Non-Status, Metis	7	13.0	3	5.4	-7.6
Inuit					
Other	2	3.7	2	3.6	-0.1
Total	24	44.4	22	39.3	-5.1
Territorial Government					
Status	6	11.1	7	12.5	+1.4
Non-Status, Metis	5	9.3	7	12.5	+3.2
Inuit					
Other	2	3.7	4	7.1	+3.4
Total	13	24.1	18	32.1	+8.0
Federal Government					
Status	4	7.4	4	7.1	-0.3
Non-Status, Metis	6	11.1	5	8.9	-2.2
Inuit					
Other	7	13.0	7	12.5	-0.5
Total	17	31.5	16	28.6	-2.9
Total Government	54	100.0	56	100.0	

[1]Ethnicity data were obtained from the business surveys and the Band Treaty and Metis lists.

[2]Numbers may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Norman Wells Project, 1982 and 1983 Business Surveys (March 1984).

Table 10

Wrigley Active Labour Force Participation
in Sectors of Government

Ethnicity[1]	1982	% of 1982 Total Labour Force[2]	1983	% of 1983 Total Labour Force[2]	% Change (1982-1983)
Local Government					
Status Non-Status, Metis Inuit Other	20	54.1	8	33.3	-20.8
	2	5.4	1	4.2	-1.2
Total	22	59.5	9	37.5	-22.0
Territorial Government					
Status Non-Status, Metis Inuit Other	2	5.4	2	8.3	+2.9
	2	5.4	2	8.3	+2.9
Total	4	10.8	4	16.7	+5.9
Federal Government					
Status Non-Status, Metis Inuit Other	10	27.0	11	45.8	+18.8
	1	2.7			-2.7
Total	11	29.7	11	45.8	+16.1
Total Government	37	100.0	24	100.0	

[1]Ethnicity data were obtained from the business surveys and the Band Treaty and Metis lists.

[2]Numbers may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Norman Wells Project, 1982 and 1983 Business Surveys (March 1984).

Table 11

Fort Simpson Active Labour Force Participation
in Sectors of Government

Ethnicity[1]	1982	% of 1982 Total Labour Force[2]	1983	% of 1983 Total Labour Force[2]	% Change (1982-1983)
Local Government					
Status	36	13.6	30	11.7	-1.9
Non-Status, Metis	5	1.9	4	1.6	-0.3
Inuit					
Other	12	4.5	11	4.3	-0.2
Total	53	20.1	45	17.6	-2.5
Territorial Government					
Status	27	10.2	40	15.6	+5.4
Non-Status, Metis	13	4.9	18	7.0	+2.1
Inuit					
Other	54	20.5	51	19.9	-0.6
Unknown	1	0.4			-0.4
Total	95	36.0	109	42.6	+6.6
Federal Government					
Status	24	9.1	19	7.4	-1.7
Non-Status, Metis	11	4.2	10	3.9	-0.3
Inuit	1	0.4			-0.4
Other	80	30.3	73	28.5	-1.8
Total	116	43.9	102	39.8	-4.1
Total Government	264	100.0	256	100.0	

[1]Ethnicity data were obtained from the business surveys and the Band Treaty and Metis lists.

[2]Numbers may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Norman Wells Project, 1982 and 1983 Business Surveys (March 1984).

Table 12

Norman Wells Active Labour Force by Industrial Sector

Industrial Divisions	1983[1] Total	1982 Status[2]	1982 Non-Status Metis	1982 Non-Status Inuit	1982 Non-Status Other	1982 Non-Status Total	1983 Status	1983 Non-Status Metis	1983 Non-Status Inuit	1983 Non-Status Other	1983 Unknown	1983 Non-Status Total
Primary Industry	50	24	16		132	172	44	47	1	242		334
Manufacturing Industry												
Construction Industry	20	1	4	1	99	105	37	38	2	383		460
Transportation			13		76	89		6		102		108
Communication and Other Utilities	45				10	10				13		13
Trade	40		2		13	15		2	1	18		21
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	5				4	4				7		7
Community, Business and Personal Service Industries	20	12	10		68	90	52	28		196	1	277
Public Administration and Defence	40	3	1		43	47	4	5		45		54
Other										7		7
Total Labour Force	210	40	46	1	445	532	137	126	4	1,013	1	1,281

[1]Ethnicity data are not available for Norman Wells for 1981.

[2]Ethnicity data were obtained for 1982 and 1983 from the business surveys and the Metis and Band Treaty lists.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981b; Norman Wells Project 1982 and 1983 Business Surveys (March 1984).

Table 13

Norman Wells Active Labour Force (Percent)

Industrial Divisions	1982					1983					Percent Change (1982 to 1983)				
	Status	Non-Status Metis	Inuit	Other	Total[1]	Status	Non-Status Metis	Inuit	Other	Total[1]	Status	Non-Status Metis	Inuit	Other	Total[1]
Primary Industry	4.5	3.0		24.8	32.3	3.4	3.7	0.0	18.9	26.1	-1.1	+0.7		-5.9	-6.2
Manufacturing Industry															
Construction Industry	0.2	0.8	0.2	18.6	19.7	2.9	3.0	0.2	29.9	35.9	+2.7	+2.2		+11.3	+16.2
Transportation		2.4		14.3	16.7		0.5		8.0	8.4		-1.9		-6.3	-8.3
Communications and Other Utilities				1.9	1.9				1.0	1.0				-0.9	-0.9
Trade		0.4		2.4	2.8		0.2	0.0	1.4	1.6		-0.2		-1.0	-1.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate				0.8	0.8				0.5	0.5				-0.3	-0.3
Community, Business and Personal Service Industries	2.3	1.9		12.8	16.9	4.1	2.2		15.3	21.6	+1.8	+0.3		+2.5	+4.7
Public Administration and Defence	0.6	0.2		8.1	8.8	0.3	0.4		3.5	4.2	-0.3	+0.2		-4.6	-4.6
Other									0.5	0.5					+0.5
Total Labour Force	7.5	8.6	0.2	83.6	100.0	10.7	9.9	0.3	79.1	100.0	+3.3	+1.2	+0.1	-4.5	

[1]Totals may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Norman Wells Project, 1982 and 1983 Business Surveys (March 1984)

Table 14

Fort Norman Active Labour Force by Industrial Sector

Industrial Divisions	1981[1]					1982					1983				
	Status[2]	Non-Status			Total	Status[3]	Non-Status			Total	Status[3]	Non-Status			Total
		Metis	Inuit	Other			Metis	Inuit	Other			Metis	Inuit	Other	
Fishing and Trapping						8				8	4	3		2	9
Construction Industry	10	5		5	15	3	7			10	4	8			12
Transportation							4		2	6		1		3	4
Communication and Other Utilities	5						2			2	2	1			3
Trade	5	5		5	15	3	1		2	6	3			4	7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	5				5	2	1			3	3				3
Community, Business and Personal Service Industries	10	5		10	25	5	5		11	21	9	7		10	26
Public Administration and Defence	10			5	20	19	12		5	36	19	9		7	35
Total Labour Force	45	15		20	85	40	32		20	92	44	29		26	99

[1]Totals may not add to totals due to rounding.

[2]Ethnicity data (1981) from Statistics Canada, 1981.

[3]Ethnicity data (1982 and 1983) obtained from business surveys and the Metis and Band Treaty lists.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981b, Norman Wells Project, 1982 and 1983 Business Surveys (March 1984)

Table 15

Fort Norman Active Labour Force (Percent)

Industrial Divisions	1982					1983					Percent Change (1982 to 1983)				
	Status	Non-Status Metis	Inuit	Other	Total[1]	Status	Non-Status Metis	Inuit	Other	Total[1]	Status	Non-Status Metis	Inuit	Other	Total
Primary Industry	8.7				8.7	4.0	3.0		2.0	9.1	-4.7	+3.0		+2.0	+0.4
Manufacturing Industry															
Construction Industry	3.3	7.6			10.9	4.0	8.1			12.1	+0.7	+0.5			+1.2
Transportation		4.3		2.2	6.5		1.0		3.0	4.0		-3.3		+0.8	-2.5
Communication and Other Utilities		2.2			2.2	2.0	1.0			3.0	+2.0	-1.2			+0.8
Trade	3.3	1.1		2.2	6.5	3.0			4.0	7.1	-0.3	-1.1		+1.8	+0.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.2	1.1			3.3	3.0				3.0	+0.8	-1.1			-0.3
Community, Business and Personal Service Industries	5.4	5.4		12.0	22.8	9.1	7.1		10.1	26.3	+3.7	+1.7		-1.9	+3.5
Public Administration and Defence	20.7	13.0		5.4	39.1	19.2	9.1		7.1	35.4	-1.5	-3.9		-1.7	-3.7
Total Labour Force	43.5	34.8		21.7	100.0	44.4	29.3		26.3	100.0	+0.9	-5.5		+4.6	

[1]Totals may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Sources: Norman Wells Project, 1982 and 1983 Business Surveys (March 1984)

Table 16

Wrigley Active Labour Force by Industrial Sector

Industrial Divisions	1981[1]					1982					1983				
	Status[2]	Non-Status Metis	Non-Status Inuit	Non-Status Other	Total	Status[3]	Non-Status Metis	Non-Status Inuit	Non-Status Other	Total	Status[3]	Non-Status Metis	Non-Status Inuit	Non-Status Other	Total
Fishing and Trapping						14				14	10				10
Transportation						2				2	2				2
Communication and Other Utilities	5[3]				5										
Trade	5	5[3]			10	1 8				1 8	1 9				1 9
Community, Business and Personal Service Industries	5			5	10	4			3	7	4			2	6
Public Administration and Defence	5[3]				5	26			2	28	15			1	16
Total Labour Force	20			5	25	55			5	60	41			3	44

[1]Totals may not add to totals due to rounding.

[2]Ethnicity data (1981) from Statistics Canada, 1981.

[3]Ethnicity data (1982 and 1983) obtained from business surveys and the Metis and Band Treaty lists.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981b, Norman Wells Project, 1982 and 1983 Business Surveys.

Table 17

Wrigley Active Labour Force (Percent)

Industrial Divisions	1982					1983					Percent Change (1982 to 1983)				
	Status	Non-Status Metis	Inuit	Other	Total[1]	Status	Non-Status Metis	Inuit	Other	Total[1]	Status	Non-Status Metis	Inuit	Other	Total[1]
Fishing and Trapping	23.3				23.3	22.7				22.7	-0.6				-0.6
Manufacturing Industry															
Transportation	3.3				3.3	4.5				4.5	+1.2				+1.2
Communication and Other Utilities	1.7				1.7	2.3				2.3	+0.6				+0.6
Trade	13.3				13.3	20.5				20.5	+7.2				+7.2
Community, Business and Personal Service Industry	6.7			5.0	11.7	9.1			4.5	13.6	+2.4			-0.5	+1.9
Public Administration and Defence	43.3			3.3	46.7	34.1			2.3	36.4	-9.2			-1.0	-10.3
Total Labour Force	91.7			8.3	100.0	93.2			6.8	100.0	+1.5			-1.5	

[1]Totals may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Sources: Norman Wells Project, 1982 and 1983 Business Surveys.

Table 18

Fort Simpson Active Labour Force by Industrial Sector

Industrial Divisions	1981[1]					1982						1983					
	Status[2]	Non-Status Metis	Inuit	Other	Total	Status[2]	Non-Status Metis	Inuit	Other	Unknown	Total	Status[2]	Non-Status Metis	Inuit	Other	Unknown	Total
Forestry	5			5	10										4		4
Fishing and Trapping						7			2		9	28	6		2		36
Mines	5				5												
Manufacturing Industry	5			5	10	2			4		6	4			5		9
Construction Industry	35	10		10	60	5	4		16		25	7	4		29	1	41
Transportation						7	7		56		70	9	8		49		66
Communication and Other Utilities	10	5		25	40	3	2		7		12	2	1		9		12
Trade	10	5		25	40	17	6		26		49	18	1		27		46
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate		5		5	10				9		9				8		8
Community, Business and Personal Service Industries	50	10	5	55	115	45	20	1	88	7	161	45	10		93		148
Public Administration and Defence	60	20		85	165	66	18		79		163	57	24		81		162
Total Labour Force	180	50	5	225	455	152	57	1	287	7	504	170	54		307	1	532

[1]Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.

[2]Ethnicity data (1981) from Statistics Canada, 1981; 1982 and 1983 obtained from business surveys and the Metis and Band Treaty lists.

Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981b; Norman Wells Project, 1982 and 1983 Business Surveys (March 1984)

Table 19

Fort Simpson Active Labour Force (Percent)

Industrial Divisions	1982						1983						Relative Change (1982 to 1983)					
	Status	Non-Status Metis	Inuit	Other	Unknown	Total[1]	Status	Non-Status Metis	Inuit	Other	Unknown	Total[1]	Status	Non-Status Metis	Inuit	Other	Unknown	Total[1]
Forestry/Agriculture										0.8		0.8				+0.8		+0.8
Fishing and Trapping	1.4			0.4		1.8	5.3	1.1		0.4		6.8	+3.9	+1.1				+5.0
Manufacturing Industry	0.4			0.8		1.2	0.8			0.9		1.7	+0.4			+0.1		+0.5
Construction Industry	1.0	0.8		3.2		5.0	1.3	0.8		5.5	0.2	7.7	+0.3			+2.3	+0.2	+2.7
Transportation	1.4	1.4		11.1		13.9	1.7	1.5		9.2		12.4	+0.3	+0.1		-1.9		-1.5
Communication and Other Utilities	0.6	0.4		1.4		2.4	0.4	0.2		1.7		2.3	-0.2	-0.2		+0.3		-0.1
Trade	3.4	1.2		5.2		9.7	3.4	0.2		5.1		8.7		-1.0		-0.1		-1.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate				1.8		1.8				1.5		1.5				-0.3		-0.3
Community, Business and Personal Service Industries	8.9	4.0	0.2	17.5	1.4	31.9	8.5	1.9		17.5		27.8	-0.4	-2.1	-0.2		-1.4	-4.1
Public Administration and Defence	13.1	3.6		15.7		32.3	10.7	4.5		15.2		30.5	-2.4	+0.9		-0.5		-1.8
Total Labour Force	30.2	11.3	0.2	56.9	1.4	100.0	32.0	10.2		57.7	0.2	100.0	+1.8	-1.1	-0.2	+0.8	-1.2	

[1]Numbers may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Sources: Norman Wells Project, 1982 and 1983 Business Surveys (March 1984)

9. DIAND MONITORING REPORTS

Interim Report. R.M. Bone, September 1982.

Report 1-83. Norman Wells Project: 1983 Field Activities Report. Robert J. Mahnic and John W. Pomeroy, July 1983.

Report 2-83. Database and Survey Discussions Report. R.M. Bone, July 1983.

Report 3-83. Presentations at the Calgary Workshop: Monitoring the Socio-Economic Impacts of the Norman Wells Project and the Norman Wells Energy Project: A Problem of Monitoring. R.M. Bone, M.B. Green and R.J. Mahnic, August 1983.

Report 4-83. Norman Wells Project: Overview 1983. R.M. Bone, November 1983.

Report 1-84. The DIAND Socio-Economic Monitoring Program: Its Methodology and Data Verification. R.M. Bone, September 1984.

Report 2-84. Attitudes Towards the Norman Wells Project. Sheena Bates, September 1984.

Report 3-84. Analysis of Rankings of Socio-Economic Impacts of the Norman Wells Pipeline Project. M.B. Green and R.M. Bone, October 1984.

Report 4-84. Changes in the Size of the Native Labour Force from 1982 to 1983. Sheena Bates, November 1984.

Report 5-84. The Norman Wells Energy Report: Establishment of Socio-Economic Conditions. M.B. Green and R.M. Bone, March 1984.

Report 6-84. Assessment of Selected Statistical Data from the GNWT. Debra Brown, November 1984.

Report 7-84. Analysis of the Business Sectors of Norman Wells, Fort Norman, Wrigley and Fort Simpson, 1982 to 1983. P.T. Bates, November 1984.

Report 8-84. Impact of the Norman Wells Project on the Economic Base of Norman Wells, Fort Norman, Wrigley and Fort Simpson, 1982 to 1983. P.T. Bates, November 1984.

Report 9-84. DIAND Norman Wells Socio-Economic Monitoring Program: A Three-Year Review. Robert M. Bone, December 1984.

Copies of these reports can be obtained by contacting Norman Wells Project, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Les Terrasses de la Chaudiére, Ottawa, K1A 0H4.